The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

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feb21-1y

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May 17, 1865-tf.

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BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

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Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

K. A. LOVELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

☞Prompt and careful attention will be given to the collection of all claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE—In the brick row, nearly opposite the Court House. nov8-6m*

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

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HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House, in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. apl0,1866

DR. D. P. MILLER,
Office opposite Jackson House, offers his service to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. nol-6ms

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '65.

DR. E. C. PRUYN, Medical Electrician, Jackson House, Huntingdon.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

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Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
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Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.,
Dealers in Books and Stationery, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON,
Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the ities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars at
mh7 CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at
CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

LADIES' COATS and CIRCULARS Shawls, Cloth Basques, &c. &c., at
S. E. HENRY & CO.

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES for wagons of all sizes, for sale at the hardware store of
[feb1,1866] JAS. A. BROWN.

The Washington Meeting, in Support of President Johnson.

Speech of William F. Johnston,

EX GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I have not the vanity to believe that I can say anything within your hearing to night that will enlighten your judgment, fire your purposes, elevate your patriotism, or make you better citizens of the Republic than you are at present. I take it for granted I am here to night to address a body of enlightened men who wish to hear from those that do presume to address them, plain statements of facts, with plain arguments to support the positions they may assume, and to appeal to those within whose bosoms are deeply implanted the love of constitutional liberty, the exercise of the powers that they may possess to preserve that liberty intact and secure forever.

Fellow citizens, we are now, I may say, approaching another of those crises that sometimes occur in the affairs of our country. I have passed unfortunately through several of them myself. I have very frequently heard it proclaimed that we were just on the verge of destruction and death, and yet I believe I stand before you to night a pretty fair piece of evidence that I am a *live* man at all events.—[Cries of "Yes, that's so," and laughter.] But that we do occasionally approach a crisis in our political affairs there can be no doubt. When our Government was in its childhood, a crisis, if I may be allowed the term, fell upon it and the people. They were told what? Why by those who held high positions of trust—among them members of your Congress—that there was a government established by your consent which held powers that were beyond your control; that there was a government formed by intelligent men that the same body of citizens could scarcely alter, or if they did, it must be through certain instrumentalities. That party determined to build up a national government, as they called it—a power and force that would reach to the utmost extremities of your territory, and control and subvert, if necessary, all powers lodged in your local legislation, and in your local governments. It was called the Federal party; and I will say here of that defunct party—defunct in name—that it was highly respectable in the character of the men who composed it, from the fact that they were bold in avowing the opinions which they did entertain.

The people, my fellow citizens, undertook to say that that was not the kind of Government they intended to establish. They said, and they maintained before their fellow men, that they had founded a national Government of limited, ascertained, written down and well defined powers; and that all powers that were not so expressly set down in the Constitution were reserved to the States, belonged to the people themselves. A majority of the American people, thank God, met that crisis, and met it in the spirit of freemen, overturning the wretched and miserable dogma that was thus attempted to be set up to control the destinies of this country.

Without detaining you with an examination of the entire history of our native land, suffice it to say that by that victory it was declared that there were certain rights that belonged to the States and which the States had the authority and power to exercise.—That doctrine prevailed, and your country was growing great, was extending its boundaries, was extending its influences, was giving tone and character to the institutions not only of this but of other lands, until in an unfortunate hour some men undertook to preach the doctrine that lying within the limits of those State rights was a power which was capable of dissolving the Government itself, if those rights were infringed upon. This was a most fatal mistake, and so the result of the recent rebellion has proved. It would have been strange, indeed, if those who framed this great Government had placed within that Government the seeds of its own destruction—the power to murder itself.

As you conquered the original error that would place power in the General Government, over and above your State institutions, by reason, by argument, by your continued political action, so when these failed to overcome the other heresy—that of secession, you conquered it by the power of the bayonet, and placed the glorious old banner of a united and universal land, so high above the storms and waves of faction that we may well look for it to ever wave in triumph there.

Now, fellow citizens, we are told by the man who, above all others, ought to best know—the President of the United States—that the war is at an end. [Applause.] And let me ask you, is it not so? Is there a single hostile gun pointed against the flag of our common country to day? Is there a single drum that beats to marshal any armed hosts? Is there any resistance to the power of the National Government anywhere to night? Is there a flag floating throughout this wide land anywhere that indicates hostility against the glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of our power and nationality? [Cries of "No," and applause.] You are right. Then why should not the President of the United States, whose sworn duty it was to see the laws executed, and who to that end sent armed forces to put down the rebellion, when that rebellion had been subdued, and armed resistance was no more to be met with, issue his proclamation and speak to the people God Almighty's truth, that there is no rebellion against this Government to-night? (Enthusiastic applause.)

But it is said it is not quite time for that as yet. Now, we used to have in the West, when I was a younger man by a great deal than I am now, a very efficient mode of settling these matters When two men disputed they generally pulled off their coats and went to blows, and when one of them hallooed "enough," why everybody in the crowd said: "Oh, now, there's enough; let's drop this thing at once." (Laughter.) But if the man persisted in striking his combatant after he had cried "enough," the crowd rushed in, and said, "No; let's have fair play; none of this." [Laughter and applause.]

Now, our brethren down south have been mistaken; and they have been whipped, well whipped, in my judgment, and have cried "enough." Is it manly to go further and say, "Sir, let's whip them over again, and strike them now that they are down, and trample them in the dust?" Well, now let's pass on. The President is not ignorant of the various matters passing through your Congress; and let me say just here that I have great respect for your National Congress. I do not know your President more than I have been introduced to him on one or two occasions, and never spoke twenty words to him in my life. I know many of your members of Congress, and I know many of them to be highly estimable gentlemen. They were sent to this Congress to perform a particular duty; and I trust they are performing that duty as they understand it.—And while there in the performance of that duty, I am willing to sustain them as a branch of the Government; but whenever they step beyond the line of that duty for the purpose of making unjust attacks upon a co-ordinate branch of the Government, I am opposed to sustaining them. [Applause

What do they do? They pass an act, and the President of the United States, in the exercise of a constitutional power, refuses his assent to it. I voted for Andrew Johnson. I voted for him on the platform that was made at Chicago; because I thought it was a very good platform; and I voted for him on the platform that was made at Baltimore for the same reason. We thought we were not bad off for platforms; there was enough in them anyhow. [Laughter.]

Now, my fellow citizens, I say here to night, fearlessly, that Andrew Johnson, your President, stands precisely on the platform that was made by the party that nominated him at Baltimore (Enthusiastic applause.) He stands on precisely the same platform that Congress made for you and me by their resolution, that this war, as they call it, was prosecuted for the purpose of putting down the rebellion against the laws, and restoring this Union.—Let those Congressmen, many of whom voted for that resolution, go to their own records and they will find they are either by their actions *to day* lying to their constituents or they were *then*. ("That's so," and applause.) So, fellow citizens, I say they were stating to the people what they wanted the people then to believe. What was it? Why that this war was undertaken to put down the rebellion, to restore the supremacy of the laws, and to maintain inviolate this Union and to preserve the nationality of this people.—There is their resolution. You can read it for yourselves. Now, then, fellow citizens, you find these resolutions and you find this platform.—Where has your President departed from either? He has not done so in any particular?

Fellow citizens, permit me to say that I am here to night standing before an audience of strangers, and I hesitate not to say that no man ever addressed you who was more conscientiously an opponent of slavery than the humble individual who addresses you. I stood in my State the opponent of the institution of slavery when probably there were not twenty politicians in the State who stood alongside of me. What, then, did I stand the advocate of? That the State of Pennsylvania would interfere with the institution of slavery, as it existed in the State of Maryland or Virginia?—No, fellow citizens, so help me God, I never urged such a measure, because I had taken an oath to support our Constitution. I stood there and said: "Let slavery go no further than it is. When your new territories are thrown into the market I want the lands to be cultivated by freemen. I want free institutions to overshadow your territories as they come into the Union, and not what I believe to be an institution that is calculated to retard the prosperity of the people—that of slavery." To that extent I went, and no further. To that extent I am here to night to go, and no further.

Now, fellow citizens, one of the incidents and events of this war was necessarily the destruction of slavery.—It was the cause, the main and powerful motive that produced the war, and each party tells you so, from the north as well as from the south. Your southern men will tell you that it was abolitionism in the north. Abolitionism of what? Slavery. That produced the war. While the men from the north will tell you that it was the power of the slave institution. Let whoever may be right in this matter—and, of course, I believe that those in the North are right—none can deny the fact that slavery was the cause of the war, and, being the cause of the war, when the war for its maintenance failed, then slavery fell, and all within the bounds of this great Union became free, without regard to color or race. It was a glorious consummation when the banner of freedom hung over this entire land, although it was the incident of a war.

Now, has the distinguished patriot at the other end of the avenue, Andrew Johnson, in a single instance, or in any manner attempted to arrest its great progress of human liberty.—(Cries of "No," "No.") I have failed to see it if he has. I have failed to see in his entire action anything but a full and entire concurrence in the events that have happened, and which are hurrying us on to be a united, I trust, as we inevitably must be, a great and powerful nation. (Loud applause.)

Now, fellow citizens, the President vetoes another bill; and here I know you will pardon me for the egotism that may be connected with the relation. I am asked as a party man to vote against the President's veto. I am called upon to vote in favor of all the principles of the fugitive slave law, when lo, I went through the entire State of Pennsylvania, from county to county, pleading and begging the people never to unite or agree to a law which, in my judgment robbed the State of Pennsylvania of all authority over her judicial, over her executive, and all other officers, and which gave to a paid commissioner the liberty of putting a man, who happened to be darker in color than I was, into the public prisons, and no judge dare issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of taking him out, for the sole purpose of inquiring whether he was a slave or not. Against that iniquitous law I raised my voice as I now raise my voice, if I understand it, against the Civil Rights bill, which is now being debated in the Senate of the United States to day, and for which no man who feels that his State ought to be independent will ever cast a vote.

I have no doubt that this same power would drive your President away; but where would they drive him? They cannot drive him off the Baltimore platform, because they can't stand on it themselves. [Laughter and applause.] They cannot drive him into the support of any measure, because they cannot agree among themselves on any one subject; [Laughter.] Why they have thirty or forty propositions to amend your organic law—the Constitution of your country, under which you have lived some eighty or ninety years. This immaculate Congress has been so long in session; so long away from their constituents, that they have lost their integrity to a great extent and their strightforwardness, and become well versed in the tricks of the trade—hence the numerous propositions for amendment.

Suppose all are accepted, why we will then have to resolve those who are in Congress into some kind of a court—I do not know what you might call it—to expand the Constitution and to do nothing else. It will take a lifetime—and, more than a lifetime, it will take half the lifetime of the nation before they can get the various clauses of the Constitution expounded to their own satisfaction, if they make no more progress than they have been making in settling these questions for the last five months. [Laughter and applause.]

Is it fair, is it just; is it manly for these gentlemen to pour in their speeches, day after day, and hour after hour, at the expense of the people for the purpose of prostrating one solitary man, whose patriotism is undoubted, whose fidelity to your Union has stood shocks that probably would shake off many of them from the platform? A man who has never faltered in the performance of any duty whatever, and who is to-day a better advocate of the rights of all men, without regard to color, than those who are finding most fault with him. [Applause.] And yet the great industrial institutions and interests of the country are made to suffer; and your local legislation is all forgotten.

The whole business of Congress for the past four months appears to have been to endeavor to construct out of a non-construction committee some kind of a structure that would bedevil the President and the people. [Loud applause and laughter.] I did not come to this city to day, fellow citizens, with any intention of making a speech to you to-night. During the coming canvass I purpose making speeches throughout my State in favor of the policy of that stern patriot at the other end of the Avenue, and if he only adheres to the position he is now maintaining, I will guaranty that the people of Pennsylvania will sustain him. [Loud and prolonged applause.] We have no idea of not doing so in my humble judgment. [renewed applause.] If I am again to put on my political harness, which I supposed I had taken off altogether, and again stump my native State, I will do it with pleasure to maintain the true principles of this Government, to secure the rights which may justly belong to all the people of every race and color, and above all the constitutional right of the Executive of my common country. [Loud applause.]

Let me say another word in conclusion. I heard a learned gentleman making a speech the other day, and among other things he said that there was nothing looked to centralization of power on the part of Congress, but there was an effort to establish a one man power on the part of the Executive. Well, all I have to say is, that the Executive takes a strange mode of doing it. I am not very shrewd, but if I were going to create a power within myself to control this Government, I would never object to signing the the Freedman's Bureau bill, by which I would have had the appointment of some 500,000 agents to assist me in carrying out my views. Nor would I either have refused to sign the Civil Rights bill, as I would by that bill have had the appointment of commissioners to act as official agents to aid me in my my designs.

No, fellow citizens, that is not the way a man would proceed to build up a "one man" power. He deliberately throws these things, which would materially aid him, away. He says: I do not want your patronage; go away; you cannot tempt me to a wrong to the Constitution by your patronage. I will stand by the right, appealing to the people, to whom I have never appealed in vain, to sustain me. If they desert me now in my old age, in the exercise of the high duties that I have been called upon to perform, I shall lay down my life willingly, as I will all obligations that they have placed upon me, in adherence to what I believe to be just and right." [Cries of 'Good' and applause.]

The speaker, after thanking the audience for their patient attention, retired amid great applause.

The Railroad Question.

Reply of Gen. Geary to the Business Men of Pittsburgh.—He is Opposed to Monopoly and in Favor of a General Railroad Law.

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA., April 4th, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication, bearing date March 20th, only reached me on the 30th ult., and in compliance with your request, I proceed to answer it with as little delay as possible.

You propound to me three questions, to which you request an answer, viz:

"1. Will you, if elected chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration, so as to defeat any and every attempt, made by legislation, or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the State?"

"2. Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any legislation conferring upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any company it may control, the authority to build branches, unless the said grant should be under provisions of general law regulating the construction of railroads?"

"3. Will you favor, and use the influence of your administration to secure, the enactment of a general law authorizing the construction and regulation of railroads within this Commonwealth?"

My views and opinions upon these measures I am free to give you, and quite willing to indicate what my official action would be, so far as it is all proper to do so.

Pennsylvania possesses immense treasures of mineral wealth, and most extensive manufactories. To develope these, to foster everything which tends to their development, and to cherish and promote equally the rights and interests of all her citizens, I firmly believe to be the highest duty of her statesmen. I regard every kind of public improvement as conducive to this end; and I am, therefore, in favor of the most complete and elaborate system of Internal Works, together with a proper system of Protection to Home Industry, as a means of converting our vast mineral resources, agricultural products and manufactured articles into values. Whatever shall so improve our commercial intercourse, enable our manufactures to send the proceeds of their industry to market, and so place our State at the head of the manufacturing and producing States of the Union, shall have my cordial assistance and cheerful approbation.

I regard our railroad system as the best mode of commercial and social intercommunication. In addition to the great main lines, the State is enveloped in a net-work of minor railroads, which pour an increasing stream of coal, iron, ore, lumber, live stock, agricultural products, and the handiwork of skilled labor, to the distributing points within, and beyond, our borders.

While these corporations continue to act their part as public servants, they should be carefully protected. They should not be permitted to overstep their legitimate functions. As creatures of the law, they should obey, and be, in every respect, subservient to the law.

I answer to the first interrogatory, that while I believe it to be improper to bring the influence the of Executive Department to bear upon the Legislature, in anticipation of its action, except in the way of recommendation; I am heartily opposed to the creation of any monopoly in the railroad system of the State, or giving any artificial body created by the law, powers which would place it above and beyond the reach of the Legislature.

To the second interrogatory, I say, that while a general railroad system would best comport with a sound public policy, it must originate with the legislature, and until it shall be established by law, grants of power may be properly made to railroads to construct branches when they are desired by the people who are immediately interested in the matter, and would promote the development of their property, and afford them avenues to market. Such grants being so restricted as not to violate individual rights or public interests.

In reply to your third question, which to my mind includes both the others, I say, again, that I believe a general law regulating the construction of railroads and grants of power for that purpose to be most consistent with public policy and the interests of the Commonwealth; and entertaining these views, I would certainly use the legitimate and constitutional power of the Executive to secure so desirable a result.

The spirit of monopoly in this and other matters, should be discouraged in a Republican Government, and I have no sympathy with any policy which may be designed for its encouragement.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obedient servant.

JOHN W. GEARY,

To Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., Spang, Chalfant & Co., and others.

The President and the Copperheads.

There has been considerable said in the copperhead papers in regard to the position of the President in regard to the Connecticut election. Ingersoll, with a number of others of that State, who recently had an interview with the President, have made speeches grossly misrepresenting the language and spirit of the President on the occasion. In regard to this interview, we find a report in the New York "*Times*" of Saturday, which we cannot help but believe is correct, in as much as the "Times" is the particular friend of the President. The "Times" says:

The interview with the President, as reported by Messrs. Ingersoll and Burr, may be of interest to those who prefer to believe the insinuations of such men as Cleveland rather than be guided by the beacon light record of the President himself. Here we have his own ideas and preferences in his own words:

Mr. Burr---We have come, Mr. President, as loyal citizens of the State of Connecticut to have a talk with you concerning the pending election in our State.

The President—That is a matter, gentlemen, which I do not propose to interfere with. Your local politics should be decided among yourselves.

Mr. Burr—But we sustain your restoration policy, your veto message, &c., and our candidate, Mr. English, indorses your position unequivocally, while General Hawley and those who support him are opposed to your policy.

The President—Opinions of candidates will make little difference. The platform of both parties express clearly political positions, and I understand that my political friends—those who sustain my policy—in the Union party, are satisfied with their party platform. Indeed I believe the resolutions of the Union Convention were reported by a personal friend of mine—Mr. Babcock. But as I have said to you, it is a local election, and I do not desire to interfere one way or another.

Mr. Ingersoll—But the issue in the State is between the friends of your policy and its opponents. Party lines have been drawn on that issue.

The President—I don't so understand it. But if it were true, that would not affect my conduct. I can't conceive how such an issue might be forced by designing politicians for the purpose of securing political advantage; and if it has been so forced, it has been done on the sole responsibility of your men, without any sanction from my administration.

Mr. Burr—Mr. Cleveland, postmaster at Hartford, has openly avowed his intention to support Mr. English.

The President—I know he has, but he does it on his own responsibility. I tell you it is not my purpose to interfere one way or the other. I refused to interfere with the election in New York State last fall, and also with the race in New Hampshire election. I am President of the United States; whatever policy I maintain is of a national character, and it would poorly become me to take sides in the local elections of the country. My political position is understood. I stand here to defend the Constitution, as I took an oath to do, and when great public measures, which are under my control, require my sanction or disapproval, it is my duty and privilege to act; but to step down into the local contests of a state is no part of my business.

Mr. Burr—You have not accepted Mr. Cleveland's resignation.

The President—No, I have not. I approve of his political action in upholding my measures and policy, as I approve of other men, who may entertain different views as to their duty to party. I would not remove him because he supports one man for Governor, any more than I would remove another man for supporting a different cannidate. Let me make this plan. Taking the ground, first, that I will not meddle with local elections, I follow it up consistently by making no tests in the political conduct of any man who receives his appointment from me. I prefer men, of course, to sustain my policy; but if they do not sustain it I shall not ostracise them.

Mr. Burr—Gen. Hawley and the gentlemen who were here the other day report that you declared yourself in favor of "the success of the Union party," intimating that you desired Gen. Hawley to succeed.

The President—I did tell them so, and I frankly stated that while I preferred men to adopt my policy, there was no necessity of going outside of our party organization, in cases of difference of opinions, to fight our battles. I told him that stood upon the platform of principles adopted by the last Union National Convention.

Mr. Burr—(insinuatingly.) Then you didn't mean the last Union National Convention, the Democratic Convention?

The President—Hardly. If I remember correctly that Convention pronounced the war a failure, and cried for peace when armed treason stood defiant and sought the life of the nation.

Mr. Burr—But, Mr. President, you seem to forget that your restoration policy is the one great issue in our State.

The President—No, I do not. I have already told you my views on the subject. I take party platforms, not the individual opinions of men.

Mr. Burr—We sustain your policy unequivocally.

Mr. Ingersoll—Yes, that's the point.

The President—Perhaps you do; but do you mean to tell me that this is not done, as I have already intimated, for partisan effect—to deceive the people, in order that you may hereby obtain power? I cannot yet forget the record of the Democratic party. It opposed the war; it placed obstacles in the way of the Government, while we were grappling with the enemies of the Union; it denounced my lamented predecessor as a usurper, and classed me as an enemy of my country, because I gave up all to crush the wicked rebellion; and it hardly seems possible to me that such a party could become converted so suddenly into lovers of the Union, professing to be its best friends.

Mr. Ingersoll—It is about time to go.

The President—Hold on, gentlemen; don't be in a hurry. I wish to have you understand this matter. I was speaking about the sudden conversion of the Democratic party. I have been in public life too long to be deceived, by having men who violently opposed and denounced me during the war, how come forward and profess to be my special champions! I was elected by the Union party of the country—the party which sustained the war, and crushed out the rebellion, in spite of the opposition of Northern copperheads!

THE ENGLISH JUDGES ON STRONG DRINK AND CRIME.—There is scarcely a crime comes before me that is not directly or indirectly caused by strong drink.—*Judge Coleridge.*

If it were not for this drinking, you (the jury) and I would have nothing to do.—*Judge Patterson.*

Experience has proved that almost all crime into which juries have had to inquire may be traced in one way or another to drunkenness.—*Williams.*

I find in every calendar that comes before me, one unfailing source, directly or indirectly, of most of the crimes that are committed, Intemperance.—*Judge Wightman.*

If all men could be dissauded from the use of intoxicating liquors, the office of a judge would be a sinecure.—*Judge Anderson.*

PERMANENCE OF MATTER.—What can surpass in grandeur those bold yet simple inductions of the invariable permanence of matter and of force.—No natural agency, no created being can alter the amount of matter in the universe to the extent of an atom, or change the sum of force to the extent of the feeblest impulse. They can add nothing to it; they can take nothing from it. They may burn, pulverize, scatter to the winds, strew upon the sea, convert into invisible vapor, but they cannot annihilate a particle, or destroy one of its essential properties. Every atom of oxygen that the world contained at its formation, is in it now, and will so continue to the end of time, with all its properties precisely as they were at the beginning. It may have been breathed in air, and drunk in water, and eaten in food, it may have waved in the forest and roamed in the animal, it may have been hewn out in the rock and smelted in the ore,—it may have entered successively into thousands upon thousands of combinations:—and yet through all these shifting forms, and after all these various uses, it remains unwasted, undiminished, and unaltered, without the slightest modification in any of its properties,—the same unvarying atom, changeless in the midst of limitless, incessant change.

LAUGHING.—How amusing to listen to the countless varieties in vogue.—No two persons laugh alike. Every person has one of his own. Laughing is not a science. You can no more teach a loud coarse laugh to become a clear, sweet one, than you can change a tough beefsteak to a luxuriant oyster flitter. Laughing is a blessing. It is the sweet oil that smoothes the rough machinery of life. It is a true sign of happiness. Misery may laugh, but its attempts sit ironically upon the countenance. We like a clear, ringing, jolly, whole soul laugh. Some people are always laughing; the furrows of care don't disfigure them. Others indulge in it so little, that they become old before their time. You cant laugh according to rule. The peculiar laugh that is born in you must be the kind to come out on every occasion; but it is not hard to learn to make a deceptive, forced or disagreeable laugh.—You have seen a large assembly where something very amusing compelled everybody, as the saying runs, to "burst right out." You have noticed the lean, fat, screeching and roaring laugh, the still, small, silvery, upside down laugh; the gruff base, the clear soprano, and the high tenor laugh; the up-and-down-the-whole-scale laugh; the terrible laugh; the half famished bull dog laugh; the short, snapping, cracked laugh; the fiendish, blood curdling laugh; the straight up and down laugh; the funny, cheery and free and easy laugh; the quick and be done with it laugh; the wholesome, earnest laugh; the careless laugh and the laugh of care; the rectangular, triangular, octagonal and double action laugh; the laugh in your sleeve, and *the* laugh.

IT is stated as a reason why Texas is left out in the cold in the President's late Peace Proclamation, was on the strength of Gen. Sheridan's utterance, that if he owned h—l and Texas, he would rent Texas and live in the former place.

Hon. Solomon Foote, United States Senator from the State of Vermont, died at Washington on the 28th ult.—He had served longer in the Senate than any other member. He was 64 years of age.

Two London telegraphers claim to have contrived a printing telegraph, by which, with one wire, 300 words a minute can be printed.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

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AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, April 18, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Where they Differ.

It is to be hoped, now that Congress has lost one point and made one, that the unpleasant difficulties heretofore existing between Congress and the President will be brought to a happy terminus. There is only one way, in our mind, in which this can be most effectually done. That is for both to cultivate the spirit of harmony. We thought in the beginning of the Congressional session, when the topic in relation to the negro was introduced that it would finally cause dissatisfaction and a rupture somewhere—if not between Congress and the President, between Congress and the people. At the close of the war it was conceded that though the freedmen were freed from the bonds of slavery yet they could not exercise the rights of citizens because they were not qualified to do so. That they needed protection from the assaults of their offended former masters was thought necessary, and forthwith a Freedman's Bureau was established for that purpose, and it was sustained by the military. Under the Freedman's Bureau the negroes have not only been protected as far as possible, but proper attention has been given to their moral and intellectual culture. They have been improving in both these qualities, but it cannot be said that they have been improved so much as to guarantee unto them rights exercised by white men, at least not so far as those which relate to suffrage. Congress believes they are entitled to suffrage, while the President considers the granting of that privilege as entirely too premature. It is on this subject mainly that the two departments of the Government now differ. The President believes that the in-born prejudices of the whites, both North and South, as a class, against the colored race must be removed alike with the constitutional disqualifications of the freedmen. He has intimated that negro suffrage would lead to a war between the two races, and we think every clear-minded man of any foresight at all, will bear the President out in this assertion. We have had innumerable instances in the past where the enmity of the whites towards the blacks has been evinced, attended sometimes with the loss of blood and life. Now, we believe the uncharitable feeling existing in the breasts of the whites towards the blacks should be removed. And it must be removed by "moral suasion." Frequent conflicts at the polls between the two races would never remove it, unless in the utter annihilation of the colored population. Indeed, we cannot see how the black man could poll his vote after he had the power to do so. A few conflicts at the polls would either intimidate or exasperate him, and in either event he would be the loser—in the first through fear, and in the second perhaps by annihilation. For the good of the negro, as well as the good of the country we would counsel patience on the part of the Legislative Department — Congress. Let them not be in such hot haste to dispense a right that will bring bloodshed and disaster. The negroes would not be benefitted in the least by the change at present.

We think Congress has gone far enough by passing the Civil Rights bill; for while the negro should have his rights to protection in person and property, yet they should not make that the stepping stone to universal suffrage, which is their expressed intention. We hope the universal suffrage question will be dropped for the present, and left to the States north and south to determine, and let Congress take up other subjects, more vital to the interests of our people than that of suffrage to a class unprepared to receive it.

WHISKY IN THE CAPITOL.—It has been an established custom to sell spirituous liquors in the Senate chamber. Notwithstanding the extent to which this pernicious custom had been carried, and the evil it had entailed before the sight of all the members, it was not until Wednesday last that the whole thing was exposed by a motion of Senator Wilson. The resolution called forth some debate, and only two were found to oppose it—Garrett Davis and James A. Dougall. These gentlemen, it is presumed, could not forego the handy resort to the bottle the contents of which they might need to excite them to go through with their harangues. The bill passed the Senate however notwithstanding their objections; and the same resolution was subsequently passed in the House. The nation can rejoice in the belief that such disgraceful debauches that have been so often witnessed in the Chambers at Washington, will not be of such frequent occurrence.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned on Thursday last. Previous to the adjournment of the Senate, Hon. L. W. Hall was elected Speaker. He will be Governor if Gov. Curtin should die before a successor is elected.

Negro Suffrage—General Amnesty.

On Wednesday last, in the U. S. Senate, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, introduced the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the joint Committee on Reconstruction. This measure is being pressed upon the President by the radicals, and we do not expect harmony to exist between the President and Congress so long as he refuses to agree to terms proposed by the radicals securing to the negro equal political rights.

The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution—viz:

ARTICLE —, Section 1. All discriminations among the people because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, either in civil rights or in the right of suffrage, are prohibited; but the States may exempt persons now voters from restrictions on suffrage hereafter imposed.

Sec. 2. Obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the Union, and claims for compensation for slaves emancipated, are void, and shall not be assumed nor paid by any State or the United States.

Resolved, &c., That whenever any one of the eleven States whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through a Legislature elected by a constituency restricted in the right of suffrage only by such laws as existed in such State in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, then, and in that case, such State shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the national legislature; and a general amnesty shall exist in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, wholly relieving them from all pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by means of their connection with the said insurrection.

This is intended as a substitute for the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart for the amendment of the Constitution.

[From correspondent of the Press.]

Jefferson Davis.

As there is much speculation concerning Jefferson Davis, and as there have recently been rumors of process being commenced to release him from confinement without trial, it may be stated that the Secretary of War, in a letter dated January 4th, says that Jeff. Davis has not been arraigned upon any indictment or formal charge of crime, but he has been indicted for the crime of high treason by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, which indictment is now pending in the Supreme Court of said district,

He is also charged with the crime of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and with the murder of Union prisoners of war by starvation and other barbarous and cruel treatment towards them. The President deeming it expedient that Jeff. Davis should first be put upon his trial before a competent court and jury for the crime of treason, he was advised by the law-officer of the Government that the most proper place for such a trial was in the State of Virginia. That State is within the judicial circuit as signed to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has held no court there since the apprehension of Davis, and who declines, for an indefinite period, to hold any court there.

The matters above stated are, so far as I am informed, the reasons for holding Jeff. Davis in confinement, and why he has not been put upon his trial.

The Attorney General of the United States about the same time expressed himself against the doctrine of constructive presence; giving the opinion that Jeff. Davis and others of the insurgents ought to be tried in some one of the States or districts in which they in person respectively committed the crimes with which they may be charged. None of the judges of the Supreme Court have held circuit courts in these States and districts since actual hostilities ceased; and he adds, when the courts are open and the laws can be peacefully administered and enforced in those States whose people rebelled against the Government, when thus peace shall have come in fact and in law, the persons now held in military custody as prisoners of war, and who may not have been tried and convicted for offences against the laws of war, should be transferred into the custody of the civil authorities of the proper districts to be tried for such high crimes and misdemeanors as may be alleged against them. I think that it is the duty of the President to cause criminal prosecutions to be instituted before the proper tribunals and at the proper times against some of those who were mainly instrumental in inaugurating, and most conspicuous in conducting, the late hostilities.

It will be recollected that the President in his annual message said that strong objections had been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained by inquiry that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held in the district of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject. To the deliberation of Congress, he added, the restoration of this branch of the civil authority was necessarily referred with the hope that early provision would be made for the resumption of all its functions, in order that persons charged with the commission of treason should have free and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country. Congress has not yet, however, passed any act in accordance with this recommendation, and to remove the objections of Chief Justice Chase, and here the matter for the present rests.

☞ It is supposed Ganther killed all the Deering family, in Philadelphia.

[From the New York Times.]

Congress and the President--A Policy of Conciliation Necessary.

For the sake of the country and the honor and well being of the Republican party, it is to be hoped that the statements in circulation purporting to indicate the plans and purposes of divers members of either branch of Congress have no foundation outside the minds of their authors. If half of them were true, there would be reasons for anticipating another revolution as a not improbable contingency.

All these stories assume the existence of a fierce, implacable, continuous hostility between the President and the majority in Congress. They impute to the President a disposition to act the usurper, and to his antagonists a modest and unambitious but firm determination to baffle him by every means at their command. It is taken for granted that he will practically refuse to execute the provisions of the Civil rights bill, and impeachment is threatened as a consequence. Preparations for a struggle are represented as already in progress—the President relying upon the white soldiers, while the negro troops are to be employed against him. And Congress, it is said, instead of adjourning, will constitute itself a sort of permanent Committee of Safety, whose prime duty will be to thwart everything the President may attempt to do, and carry out the views of its leaders with unwavering firmness.

We look upon these statements as the inventions of sensation mongers, and as such, unworthy of serious specific denial. The only circumstance which invests them, or any of them, with importance sufficient to justify notice, is their publication, with more or less disguise, in the columns of journals which strenuously support the aims of Messrs. Stevens and Sumner. Of course, we do not propose to make these gentlemen responsible for the sayings of newspapers over which they cannot have direct control. But we mention it as a fact pregnant with mischief, that the papers which are trying to prejudice the President by representing him as unmindful of his duty, and which are advocating his impeachment to prevent the consummation of his policy, belong exclusively to the extreme portion of the press.

Now, whether in a party or national sense, nothing can be more injurious than adherence to the course thus begun. The spirit it exhibits is fanatical, tyrannical, traitorous. It would entail disgrace, disaster, destruction upon the Union party. And it would bring upon the country strife and suffering, if not a renewal of civil war.

Senator Lane, of Kansas, no doubt greatly exaggerated when he said that "the Republican party is crumbling to pieces." But there is just enough of truth in the remark to commend it to the careful consideration of every man who regards the mission of that party as yet unfulfilled. Under almost any circumstances, a party cannot but suffer from settled hostility to a President elected in its name. The injury is greater when, as in the case of President Johnson, the charges of inconsistency attach to a section in Congress and not to the President. The ground upon which he was elected he occupies still. His Cabinet advisers are the advisers selected by his predecessor. The principles upon which the war was conducted, the purpose for which it was waged, have been, and to this day are, the principles and purpose of his administration. When, therefore, he is assailed by extreme men, it is because they drag into the party issues of which the great body of its members never dreamed, or give prominence to views which the party, as a party, never sanctioned; and in either event, the party suffers. All talk of its "crumbling to pieces" is premature.—But that it has been seriously weakened by the occurrences of the last four months is undeniable; and equally certain is it that the differences between Congress and the President, if persisted and made wider, will result in the "crumbling" of which the Kansas Senator has spoken.

Other interests, however, than those of party, demand the abatement of hostility, as towards the President, and the adoption of a policy fitted to restore peace and confidence to the country. We may well be proud of the manner in which the finances, the industry, and the trade of the country, passed through an ordeal that would have entailed bankruptcy and distress upon the richest nations of the Old World. But we must not thence infer that we may safely postpone attention to the financial and industrial problems which remain as the unadjusted legacies of the war. We have no desire to play the part of alarmists. We think, indeed, that in these problems, complicated and difficult though they be, there is no danger which wise legislation and prudent administration may not materially mitigate. But our safety depends upon vigilance, and the prompt application of the necessary checks and remedies; and these again call for calm, non partisan effort on the floor of Congress. In the absence of this all interests are imperilled. Dulness begotten of uncertainty, and caution culminating in fear, are the characteristics of the great financial and mercantile centres. Every day devoted to the partisan struggle makes matters worse Every fresh sign of bitterness, every new token of difficulty, awakens apprehensions in the world of trade and money, and strengthens the popular feeling in favor of a conservative policy.

On every ground, then, the cultivation of a conciliatory temper by Congress is greatly to be desired. It is expedient politically and nationally: politically, if those who claim to be Republicans would prevent the Republican party from being weakened; nationally, if we would repress sectionalism, restore confidence to trade, and lighten the burdens under which industry suffers. No greater calamity can happen than the development of the distrust and discontent that must follow a continuance of the struggle now going on at Washington. There must be moderation and forbearance on all sides or there will be ruin.

Having carried their point in regard to the Civil Rights bill, will not the majority in Congress now forego trials of strength with the President, and use their power to foster peace, and to promote measures of which the industry and commerce of the country stand in urgent need?

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—One of the most horrible butcheries of human beings—more atrocious in its terrible details than the Langfeldt or the Skupinshi murders, which shocked the community years ago—was made known yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock. The location of this horrible tragedy, or tragedies, is on Jones' lane, west of the Greenwich point road, not far distant from the Point, on the Delaware, in the first ward. The victims of the murderer are Christopher Deering, aged thirty-eight years; Julia, his wife, thirty-six years; John Deering, son, eight years; Thomas Deering, five years; Annie Deering, four years; Emma Deering, fourteen months; Miss —— Keating, aged forty-six years. A lad, aged fourteen years, who lived with the family and worked upon the farm, is missing. It is supposed that he was killed and his body thrown into a deep well, which will be thoroughly searched this morning.

The dwelling house, a two story frame, is located on Jones' lane, the barn and stable being a short distance off. Mr. Deering was a cattle dealer, and a quiet unostentatious man. He attended strictly to his own business, and thus won the esteem of all who knew him. He occupied the farm for five or six years, having rented it from the owner, Mr. James Mitchell. Besides his own family, he had a hired man living with him, a German, whose name none of the residents thereabouts could give. Mr. Deering was last seen alive on Saturday morning; at this time he purchased six pounds of beef in the Wharton market on Moyamensing avenue.

The body of the mother and those of her four children were found in one corner of the barn, near a small out house adjoining, which communicate by a hole, through which the remains of the victims were brought to view. It seems as though they were thrown into one heap, pell mell, and then covered over with dirt and hay. These unfortunates were terribly mangled about their heads. It would seem that a new, sharp and bloody axe, that was found in the rear of the dwelling, was the weapon used by the heartless wretch in committing the horrible crime of murder. All of them seem to have been struck on the left side of the forehead, just above the eye, with the heel of the axe, then with the blade of the murderous weapon the demon cut their throats. Such a sight was appalling to the stoutest nerves. One of the little boys, the youngest, it is believed, was so horribly cut that his head dropped off. The other boy, when discovered, had his right arm crooked and partly raised as though fending off the blow that sent him into eternity. The mother, it is supposed, was defending her baby from the attack of the infuriated demon, when she was struck down. The babe had received an awful blow on the upper part of the breast, near the shoulder, almost severing one of its arms, and also another, a sharp cut on the side of the head.

It is the opinion of some, and it is probably the most correct of the theories expressed, that all this bloody work was done on Saturday morning, during the absence of Mr. Deering.

His body, and that of Miss Keating, his first cousin, were found alongside of the barn, and not far distant from the spot where the others were discovered. These bodies were covered over with hay, and one of his feet partly sticking out led to the discovery of the horrible butchery.

A man at work fixing up some fences for Mr. Ware, a neighbor, had his attention called, by a young man, to the fact that the cattle and horses of Mr. Deering had not been out of the stable or barn for several days. He saw them and fed them in the morning. Both went to the spot, and on making a close observation, a part of a foot was discovered sticking out from the hay. A further examination was made, and the body of Mr. Deering was found, his head being shockingly maugled. His breast bone protruded to such an extent that it was driven into his neck. It was a ghastly, sickening sight. His gloves were found upon his hands. Near his body were the mingled remains of Miss Keating, his cousin. She was also shockingly cut about the head. We learn that she had been attending the funeral of a relative in New Jersey, and that on Saturday morning Mr. Deering stopped at a railroad depot to take her down to his house. Her dress was deep black, indicating that the work of this part of the tragady must have been done as soon as the horse was driven to the stables. The hat and boots of Mr. Deering were missing. These were probably taken by the murderer. The wagon was alongside of the dwelling house. The horse was found in the stall in the stable with the halter on him. The animal, in the agony of hunger, had almost hung himself. Words are wanting to give an adequate description of the appalling scene; but from the above the reader can form a pretty correct idea of its atrocity.

LATER.

The body of Bori Cornelius Corry was found under a hay stack. His head was crushed with a hammer and his throat cut. The clothes of the supposed murderer were found, and are stained with blood.

The *Bulletin* gives the following description of the supposed assassin: He is a German, named Anthony or Antoine, aged 28 or 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches, very muscular, light complexion, light hair, slight mustache and goatee, pimples on his face, round shouldered, walks slow, taking long strides, speaks imperfect English. One thousand dollars are offered for his arrest by the Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A man was arrested at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets, this forenoon, who confesses to having committed the murder of the Deering family. He states that he was assisted by a companion, who he has described minutely to the authorities. Search is being made for his accomplice. The prisoner is now at the central police station.

The man arrested is named Antoine Ganto. He formerly belonged to the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The prisoner states that on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, he killed the boy, Cornelius Corry, while he was on the hay-stack, but that another man, by the name of Jacob Youder, formerly of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed the rest of the family.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

IMPEACHING THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, (writing from the Johnson standpoint,) says:—"Many will smile incredulously when told that there are men here who seriously contemplate the impeachment of the President, but a truer sentence was never written. And it is my impression that should the Radicals find themselves strong enough in the Senate to carry out this programme, the attempt will be made within a month. It is openly advocated by such men as Ben. Butler, who said a few days ago, in answer as to what the impeachment could be grounded upon, "Give us the strength to carry it through the Senate, and we'll show you. It will do to commence on his failure to enforce the confiscation act." Of course an attempt to impeach the President would mark the beginning of revolution and civil war, that would end no one knows where. A majority in the House once bent upon accomplishing his removal, would soon find a pretext for his impeachment. Upon the approval of the articles of impeachment by this majority, an order for his arrest would be issued, and it would then remain to be seen whether he would arrest Congress or Congress would arrest him. So serious has this matter become that several of Mr. Johnson's friends waited on him yesterday to give him authentic information that such a step was in contemplation. He listened to all they had to say, admitted that he believed it was true, but that he did not believe he could do anything to prevent it if they were really bent on it."

☞ The President has issued the following circular to heads of departments, in reference to appointments to office.

It is eminently right and proper that the government of the United States should give earnest and substantial evidence of the just appreciation of the services of the patriotic men who, when the life of the nation was imperiled, entered the army and navy to preserve the integrity of the Union, defend the government and maintain and perpetuate unimpaired, its free institutions.

It is therefore directed—First, That in appointing to office in the several executive departments of the general government, and the various branches of the public service connected with said departments, preferences shall be given to such meritorious and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, particularly those who have been disabled by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of duty, as may possess the proper qualifications.

Second, That in all promotions in said departments, and the several branches of the public service connected therewith, such persons shall have preference, when equally eligible and qualified, over those who have not faithfully and honorably served in the land or naval forces of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

A number of dilapidated politicians are here besieging the President daily to give them office, and remove Republicans who do not sustain his policy. Notwithstanding all their assertions to the contrary, there is at present no prospect of their success.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A roan mare sold in Philadelphia last week for $7,250. Rise in stock.

40,000 acres of land are taken up per month in Southwest Missouri.

DURING the past nineteen months 8951 men have been killed and 2579 wounded in the Mexican battles.

THE U. S. Senate passed the bill reimbursing Pennsylvania to the amount of $800,000, for losses sustained during the rebellion raids.

GEN. Knipe has been nominated for Post-master at Harrisburg, by the President, in place of George Bergner, editor of the *Telegraph*, who has been removed.

THE colored citizens of Washington sent the Senate by a deputation of colored ladies, a collection of splendid bouquets—one for each Senator who voted against the veto.

A NEW Orleans dispatch of the 10th says: Attacks with slung shots, shooting and robberies, are of frequent occurrence. Lunatics also roam around the streets, and neither life nor property of the citizens is safe.

THIRTEEN hundred regular troops now constitute the entire garrison of the Department of Florida. All military districts in the department of Alabama have been discontinued

A horrible murder was committed near Warsaw, Richmond Co., Va., in the morning of the third inst., by a man named Julius Hall. He went into the kitchen where a colored woman and her three children were, and with an axe killed them all.

LIEUT. Gen. Grant was arrested in Washington on Saturday for fast driving. The General has taken a prominent part, we believe, in numerous other fast drives during the last five years, and this is the first occasion we have had to record of his having been arrested.

THE cholera is at last on the shores of America. The steamer England has arrived at Halifax, having put in there for medical aid, on account of having the cholera on board. Out of twelve hundred passengers two hundred cases had occurred, forty of which had proved fatal. The captain says that the disease first made its appearance on Tuesday. It is supposed to have originated among the German emigrants, many of whom are on board. The ship has been quarantined, and all communication with her is interdicted.

HON. Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, died Thursday at the residence of his son in law, Mr. Courtney, No. 129 East Thirty-Four street. On Monday Mr. Dickinson was down town attending to business, but went home ill. His physician pronounced it a severe attack of hernia. At 3 o'clock yesterday he became conscious of the fact that he could not live long. He spoke sensibly and remained fully conscious till half past eight last night, when sitting up in bed, he died without a struggle. He was 66 years of age. The last case he attended to in connection with his office, was that of the Meteor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration upon the estate of Saml. N. Stewart, of Jackson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them for settlement.
JAMES STEWART,
ap18-6t* Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE "OHIO BASIN OIL CO.," Huntingdon, Pa., April 17, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of said company will be held on the *second Tuesday and 8th day of May* next, for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
J. RANDOLPH SIMPSON, Secretary.

WANTED—AGENTS.—To canvass for the "Soldier's Individual Memorial."—Greater inducements offered than by any other publishers. Agents have an entire monopoly in the territory assigned them, as there has been nothing of the kind yet introduced. Meets with universal approval, is ornamental, also a record of value to those who have served in our country's defense, and to friends of deceased soldiers. For circulars, &c., address, enclosing stamp, B. C. BAKER, Columbus, O., Lock Box 978. ap18-1m

DISABLED MEN—ATTENTION.
WANTED—One or two men, for Huntingdon and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell *Wadsworth's water proof Arnica healing Plaster, the best and cheapest* Court Plaster in the market. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to answer the above. ap.18-3m

GREAT AMERICAN PUZZLE.
PATENTED by PHILIP HILL, importer of Fancy Goods, 259 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most ingenious and amusing articles of the kind we have ever seen. It is calculated to afford diversion to old and young. Price 30 cents for set of six numbers. Sent by mail to all parts of the country—PHILIP HILL, 259 Market street, Philada. Ladies' Needle Book, containing 100 of the best needles, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. 1m-ap18

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
I will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate:
No. 1. The FARM on which I now live, called "Belle mead," lying in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of H. Bridenbaugh, Hugh Seeds, and others, containing, with the mountain tract, about
362 ACRES,
This farm is prime limestone land, about 112 acres cleared, well cultivated, under good post and rail fence, and the balance finely timbered with white, red and rock oak, and chestnut. It has a good stone and frame dwelling house, bank barn, stone spring house, with a never failing spring of the very best water, wagon shed, corn crib, and other buildings, three orchards of apples, peaches and pears. Lies but a short distance from Spruce Creek.
No. 2. A tract of 50 Acres of fine Limestone land, in *Franklin township, adjoining lands of D. Stultz, Union* Furnace, and the Little Juniata, 20 acres cleared and in clover; balance in Locust timber.
No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND, in Morris township, and the whole of Sugar Island, opposite No. 2, containing about 2 acres, adjoining land of R. Tussey.
Terms will be made known by the subscriber,
ap18-3m* BENJ. F. WALLACE.

1866. 1866.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.
A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.
Call and examine. Z. YENTER.
Huntingdon, ap. 10, 1866

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
SIMPSON, ARMITAGE & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED the entire stock of Wm. Colon, we now offer to the public at reasonable prices our immense stock of
MECHANICAL, RELIGIOUS, SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONAIS, &c.
Also, Latest Styles of
WALL PAPER & WINDOWSHADES,
MAGAZINES, and Daily and Weekly Papers constantly on hand.
☞ Orders from abroad promptly attended to.
CALL AT BROAD TOP CORNER.
Huntingdon, May3,1865-1y

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

S. E. HENRY & CO. sell all kinds of Iron, sheet iron, Hoop iron, steel, nails, horse shoes, stoves and a variety of Hollow ware.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes,*" passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, T. W MYTON, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

T. W. MYTON,
Treasurer's Office, April 9, 1866. *Treas. of Hunt. Co.*

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Unseated Lands, up to and including the year 1864:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax
Barree Township.			D. C.
Moses Vanoost,	437		37 13
John B. Morrison,	400		12 80
Brady.			
Lewis Igo,	54		2 67
Joseph Webb,	302	44	13 06
Andrew Bell,	43	33	2 06
William Watson,	425		10 20
Christian Kauffman,	33		50
Daniel King,	33		1 04
Carbon.			
Clemens Heirs,	57		63
John Howard,	8		2 00
John Howard,	4 lots in New Grenada,		2 00
Henry Rhodes,	53		2 02
Cook & Elder, now Schell & Bowman,	103		4 91
John Singer,	436		4 36
William Mowan,	418		4 30
Graffus Miller,	80		60
Samuel Snare,	30		75
Henry Miller,	12		60
Jonathan Few or Pugh,	100		2 50
Daniel Nowcomor,	100		12 70
John P. Baker,	160		16 60
A. S. Russell,	76		5 68
Joseph N. Spangler,	100		5 00
Joseph N. Spangler,	349		6 97
William Shoaf,	439		7 88
Philip Wager,	333		6 01
Cass.			
Edward Nash,	299	98	1 64
John Nash,	289	110	1 60
Robert Miller,	400		4 76
William Miller,	400		4 76
Neal Clark,	157		3 65
Clay.			
Abraham Green,	208	105	9 66
Isaac Green,	232	61	10 41
John Green,	260	56	12 09
Joshua Cole,	284	140	7 95
George Green,	283	31	8 86
Thomas Green, sr.,	303	108	9 09
John Evans,	254		2 54
Cromwell.			
Alexander McKeehan,	402	52	3 82
Charles Bayles,	289	31	3 72
John Smith,	393	17	3 74
G. Stevenson,	280		2 39
John Jourden,	418	20	3 97
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	3 74
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	3 89
John Galbraith,	408	77	3 87
Harriet Glasgow,	153		77
James McMullen,	456		2 97
Dublin.			
John Forrest,	400		1 80
James Old,	350		1 68
Franklin.			
John Palmer,	11		71
James McClellan,	39		7 53
David Caldwell,	40		4 80
Hopewell.			
Peter Herring,	210		2 66
Conrad Herring,	200		2 70
David Shaffer,	212		2 70
Sarah Levi,	202		2 84
Margaret Levi or Mary Levi,	207		2 74
Adam Levi,	205		2 01
Abraham Levi,	200		1 64
Hannah Herring,	97		1 22
Frederick Herring,	37		48
Henry Bates,	200		1 28
Samuel Davis,	220		1 39
Conrad Bates,	200		1 28
Leonard Keckemie,	180		1 15
Benjamin Shoemaker,	202		1 21
Isaac Wampler,	174		1 11
Peter Wilson,	223		1 41
Joseph Miller,	210		2 89
Juniata.			
Samuel Caldwell,	100		5 70
W. Barrack,	200		11 30
Jackson.			
Andrew Boyd,	400		2 80
George, or Robert Grazier,	400		2 80
George Englis,	400		2 80
Adam Striker,	400		2 80
John Brown,	402		7 10
William Johnston,	400		8 00
Robert Johnston,	400		4 04
Charles Caldwell,	400		4 00
Henry Canon,	400		7 90
John Adams,	400		8 00
John Russell,	400		8 00
James West,	400		4 00
William Steel,	400		6 60
Matthew Simpson,	400		5 70
James McCune,	400		5 70
Samuel Steel,	400		5 70
James Fulton,	400		8 00
Devinneys Heirs,	37		2 19
Oneida.			
John Jackson,	129		1 87
John Light,	283		9 60
James Whitehead,	204	29	9 18
John Whitehead,	8		55
Wm. E. Zeigler,	21		31
Helfright & Wharton,	23		1 03
Penn.			
Joseph Miller,	210		1 00
Porter.			
William Smith, D. D.,	150		17 10
William Smith, D. D.,	100		11 40
Benjamin K. Neff,	100		7 60
William Smith,	402		23 91
John N. Swoope & Co.,	225		20 00
" " "	105		6 30
" " "	224		12 77
" " "	188		10 71
" " "	298		16 98
Shirley.			
Peter Wertz,	411	80	1 94
James Caldwell,	405	168	1 02
Benjamin Brown,	420	120	2 00
Samuel Kennedy,	414	85	1 98
Daniel Shindle,	375		1 78
William & John Patterson,	175		83
Springfield.			
Stacey Young,	400		3 30
George Eberts,	75		1 44
Brice X. Blair,	123		1 08
Tell.			
Simon Potter,	335	129	3 38
John Pease,	414	10	3 95
Adam Clow,	431	30	4 10
George Truman,	395	113	3 58
Tod.			
Taylor's heirs,	45	81	6 09
Speer & Martin,	98		8 77
Eliel Smith,	152		4 55
Benjamin Rush,	400		7 20
Philip Steine,	400		7 20
Jonathan Jones,	400		7 20
Owen Jones,	400		7 20
Thomas Benton,	371		6 70
Stephen Mowan,	450		13 73
Richard Mowan,	432		13 19
Thomas Mowan,	398		12 60
Francis Mowan,	448		10 69
Robert Irwin,	437		6 27
James Wiler,	400		16 00
Jane Mowan,	236		22 88
Isaac Mowan,	394		24 84
Union.			
Arthur Fea,	355		7 07
John Bell,	192		2 64
Robert Bell,	224		4 08
Thomas Bell,	201		3 10
Sarah Elliott.	60		2 40
John Sell,	200		6 00
John Brewster,	400		6 00

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 18, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—Breeding cages for canary birds just received and for sale at Lewis's.

—Fourteen keepers of lager beer saloons and restaurants of Hollidaysburg, have been returned for violations of the liquor laws.

—The town was very much thronged with people the first part of court week, but the crowd dwindled away towards the end.

—A convention of the School Directors of this county will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 1st of May, for the purpose of electing a Co. Superintendent. Oh, $1000 a year.

—Our townsman, Hon. A. W. Benedict, Chief Clerk of the House, at the close of the session of the Legislature was made the recipient of a gold-banded tea set, from Democratic members

—Our young friends Adjt. John A. Willoughby and Capt. Charles Hilde brand started for the west last week. They are going to "squat" in the gold regions of Nevada, or some other 'ada.'

—John Westbrook has received a large supply of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. He is selling off his entire stock at greatly reduced prices.—Give him a call and see for yourselves.

—Our merchants have received and opened their spring and summer stock of goods, which they are selling at the lowest reasonable rates. For their names and inducements read our advertising columns.

—We hereby tender renewed thanks to the gratifying many distant friends and patrons who called last week at our desk to pay up for the past and in advance for the future. We have sufficient time and room to attend to more of the same sort.

—The steamer Etna again plies on the canal, making her regular trips.—It is not certain whether the company will run another boat, but our humble opinion is that it would pay better if they would.

—A little daughter aged about two years of Mr. John McCabe, of this place, met with a serious accident last week by upsetting some hot coffee over her hands and arms, which scalded her so badly as to result in her death.

—A lodge of Good Templars was organized at Mill Creek on Friday evening last. Seventeen persons were initiated. A temperance meeting was held last Monday evening at Hopewell preparatory to instituting another lodge of the same order. Mr. B. M. Greene was one of the speakers.

—On Sunday last when an engine pulled a train of loaded stock cars on Railroad street, bound eastward, the sudden start snapped asunder one of the cars, containing a load of swine.—No injury was done further than the breaking of the car which was immediately repaired, and keeping the pigs so much longer without their feed.

—We direct the attention of Huntingdon county soldiers to the card of soldiers, calling a meeting on the 28th inst., to organize a Soldiers' Union Campaign League. This subject should meet with the prompt consideration and earnest co-operation of every Union soldier in the county, and for the good of the brave men we would suggest that the League be a permanent organization.

—J. S. Beyer, our quondam army correspondent, in a private letter dated Lewisburg, West Virginia, states that he is again in the south, and tho' not this time carrying a musket, he is on a campaign against rebels. He is there as a preacher in the service of the Meth. Epis. Church. He represents the town as intensely rebel, but that they are in a very tight place, which may be one reason, he adds, why they squirm so much. We trust he will carry the enemy's works.

—Mr. Ulrich Paul, favorably known in this community, who was engineer on the Phila. & Erie Railroad, was instantly killed on Tuesday last by his locomotive running against a rock which had fallen on the road, that crushed the engine, throwing Mr. Paul down a high embankment, bruising him and injuring him internally. He was brought home, and interred on Friday afternoon with Masonic honors, of which order he was a member. He leaves a wife and three children.

—The gallows used in the execution of Frecke, Marshall and Mrs. Grinder, in Pittsburgh, is to be brought to Ebensburg for the purpose of hanging Houser and Buser, on Friday next.—Both these men continue to declare their innocence. The latter, on Tuesday night, attempted to commit suicide by opening a vein in his arm, but having made the attempt in a standing position, the noise of his fall when he fainted attracted the attention of the watchman and thus frustrated his design.

CONVENTION.

Soldiers' Union Campaign League.

MEETING ON THE 28TH INST.

SOLDIERS:—There can no longer be any question as to our citizenship. The great privilege of the elective franchise, which our copperhead enemies would have denied us, and which was secured for us by the patriotic exertions of our Union friends, has been rendered doubly sure by the overthrow of the Rebellion, and our return from the field. With this truth before us, that our political freedom has been obtained through the defeat of a cowardly faction and armed treason, it is a duty incumbent upon us to employ our right of suffrage on the side of loyalty and justice, and in the interests of our Commonwealth and of the whole country. We should take every occasion that presents itself, and should use all the efforts of which we are capable, to make our sentiments publicly known, and believing that a great mass of the people are willing to repose confidence in us, we may feel that a free and full expression of our views will not be without its weight.

In Major General Geary the Union party has a candidate whom we, as soldiers, should openly endorse. Relying upon the candor and judgment of the country, we should endeavor to make every man familiar with his record, and with that of his opponent, who is the representative of all that is vile in copperheadism, and in the comparison of the soldier with his antagonist, each individual can see which way duty and honor point him to go.

Our sister states, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, have beaten for us a path in which we may easily follow. It may never be known how much is due to our returned soldiers for those glorious victories, nor how much more they might have accomplished had they labored together in an association such as we propose to form here.

For the furtherance of our object, as indicated above, the undersigned hereby request all soldiers, residents of Huntingdon county, who have been honorably discharged from the service, and who are willing to give their aid and co-operation in the organization of a *Union Campaign League*, to meet with us in Convention, in the Court House at Huntingdon, on Saturday the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Milton S. Lytle, Huntingdon.
Thomas J. Gregg, "
Hugh Johnston, "
James A. Stewart, "
W. F. Cunningham, "
Alfred Tyhurst, "
T. Benton Reed, "
Jos. A. Green, Barree Iron Works.
Geo. W. Kuhn, Spruce Creek.
Daniel Fetterhoof, "
Alfred McPherran, Alexandria.
Chas. A. Whittaker, Porter Twp.
J. H. Boring, Mill Creek.
Samuel H. Irvin, Jackson Twp.

Still Alive and a Doing.

Some of our readers may have forgotten that Prof. Hugh Coyle, of this place, is agent for the sale of Pianos. He requests us to announce that he is still "about town," and still offers Pianos for sale. We have before us a circular giving us the testimony of men who stand the highest in the musical profession, in relation to the Pianos manufactured by Geo. Steck & Co., for which firm the Professor is the agent. These men attest that Steck's is a thoroughly perfect piono, and it is a pleasant task to play on such an instrument. There can be no doubt, they add, that they certainly rank among the very best pianos manufactured, and they recommend them to the public as most excellent and first-class instruments. The evidence of these men who excel in the profession, is better than any comments of our own, and the fact that Steck & Co.'s instruments are used by Artists on more *public occasions*, in Philadelphia, than all other instruments united, is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon them. Persons desiring to purchase one of these admirable pianofortes can see Professor Coyle at his room opposite the First National Bank Huntingdon, Pa. *

Agricultural Society.

The Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, met, pursuant to appointment, in the Court House on Tuesday evening, 10th inst President G. Miller in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed at last meeting to report a list of premiums and awarding committees, presented a report and list, which was agreed to, and on motion the Committee be authorized to make any further revisions and additions which they may deem advisable between this and the next meeting.

The committee to secure a place of holding the fair reported progress, and were on motion continued, to report at the next regular meeting.

On motion, the Annual Fair for the present year commence on the 4th Wednesday, and 26th day of September next.

On motion, the Society adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming August court.

G. MILLER, President.

R. M'DIVITT, } Secy's.
J. M. BAILEY, }

—A purse containing about twenty-three dollars was lost on Railroad st., one day last week. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Simpson, Armitage & Co's. Book Store.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that Hon. A. A. Barker is a candidate for renomination to Congress.

☞Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞A scamp entered Mrs. Massey's house Sunday last and stole about $20. The thief is supposed to be a boy.

MARRIED,

On the 5th inst., at the residence of James Williamson, Altoona, by Rev. A. F. Shenefelt, Mr. MARTIN BOYLES, of Bell's Mills to Miss LIDIE E. WATT, of Mill Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.

DIED,

April 8, 1866, at the residence of Saml Goodman, in Mill Creek, GEORGE LAIRD, aged 82 years, 11 mos., 26 days.

He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and has been a member of the Lutheran church for many years. He died in the full triumphs of faith.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Country merchants, who want Plain or Fancy Candies; Foreign Fruits, or Nuts of every kind; canned fruits Vegetables, or Oysters; Syrups of lemon, raspberry, and strawberry; Raspberry Vinegar or Sarsaparilla; or any thing else in the Confectionery line, will find them, at the lowest prices, at

GEO. MILLER & SONS, 010 Market street, Philadelphia, who always fill country orders promptly, whether large or small.

☞FRYSINGER BROTHERS, Newspaper Advertising and General Purchasing Agents, No. 400 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the *lowest* price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.—No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. Dec.201865-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April, 16.

Family Flour	$9.25
Extra Flour	$9.00
Superfine Flour	$8.00
Rye Flour	$4.75
Corn Meal	$3.75
Extra White Wheat	$2.40@2.70
Fair and Prime Red	$2.40@2.50
Rye	.90
Corn, prime Yellow	.15
Oats	.53
Barley	.75
Cloverseed, ₰ 64 lbs	$6.00
Timothy	$4.50
Flaxseed	$2.75
Wool	60@70
Hides	.13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₰ bl	$7.00
Extra Flour	$8.00
Family Flour	$9.75
White Wheat Family	$9.75
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	$3.00
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt	$5.00
Red Wheat	$1.60 @ 2.05
White Wheat	$2.00 @ 2.50
Corn	.65 to 70
Oats	.40
Barley	.60
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs	$4.00 @ 5.50
Timothy	$2.75 to 3.00
Flaxseed	$4.00 to 4.05
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	$1.60
Bran ₰ cwt	$1.00
Shorts ₰ cwt	$1.40
Mixed Chop	$2.20
Plaster per ton	$10,00
Beeswax ₰ lb	.30
Hops ₰ lb	.40 to 60
Rags ₰ lb	.5
Beans ₰ bus	$2.00
Feathers ₰ lb	.55 to 85
Tallow	.10 to 12
Dried Apples ₰ lb	.13 to 15
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	.18 to 20
Ham	.20 to 22
Sides	.17
Shoulder	.15
Dried Beef	.22
Lard	.18
Butter	.40
Eggs	.20
Country Soap	.10
Hay ₰ ton	$10,00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	.8
Potatoes ₰ bus	$1,20
Apple Butter ₰ gallon	$1,25
Wool ₰ lb	.50 to 65
Large Onions ₰ bus	$1,40
Small Onions ₰ quart	.12
Corn Brooms ₰ doz	$3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	.20 to 25
Turkeys	.75 to 1,00
Dried Cherries ₰ quart	.12

OFFICE NEW GRENADA & BROAD TOP OIL CO., New Grenada, Fulton co., Pa., April 4, 1866.

THE annual meeting of Stockholders of the NEW GRENADA & BROAD TOP OIL COMPANY will be held in New Grenada, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., when an election will be held between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., to elect nine Directors, one Secretary and one Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order. [ap10-2*] W. A. GRAY, Sec.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, by note, book account, or otherwise, that they are requested to settle with him on or before the 1st day of MAY, next ensuing, at his office at Coffee Run; and that the accounts of any those who fail to comply with this notice will be left with an attorney for collection.

ap10 SIMON COHN.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at Manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

INDEPENDENT OIL COMPANY

OF OIL CITY, PENNA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $7,500,

Divided into 300 shares, of $25 each.

The Best Investment in Huntingdon Co.

This company is to own a Free Royalty, of one half of all the oil to be produced in one well—except cost of production after the well shall have been sunk—on Lease 23, Huff Farm, situated on the east bank of the Allegheny river at the mouth of Deep Run, and opposite to where General Burnside & Co. are sinking fifty wells.

This well is in the

Best Oil producing District in Venango county, Penna.,

and adjoins the celebrat d "BALLARD WELL," now yielding heavy lubricating oil, worth $40 per barrel.

No cost of transportation will be required, as the Huff Farm has a river front of 1452 feet, at almost any point of which steamboats can land.

This one half interest includes engine, tools, tanks, derrick, &c.

Said well to be put down to the second sand rock—412 feet—free from all assessments and working expenses.

A Map of the Premises, Title, &c.,

may be seen at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S store, Huntingdon. Subscriptions received by Cunningham & Carmon, or Andrew Gleason, Barnet. Subscribe quickly.—Nearly one half of the stock is now taken. ap10

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

ap. 10 '66.

LOVERING'S AND SUNLIGHT Syrup, New Orleans, Porto Rico Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, &c. at S. E. HENRY & CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, minor's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Huntingdon, April 10,

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Charles W. Hardy, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Charles W. Hardy, late of Jackson twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

J. M. SMITH,
W. S. SMITH,
Administrators.

ap3-6t*

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, SUSAN JANE DAVID, on my account, as I will not pay any bill contracted by her.

March 27, 1866-1t* JACOB DAVID.

BRIDGE TO BUILD.

The Masonry of the Bridge at Mount Union will be let at the Commissioners' office on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1866. The work will be let by the perch. Bidders are requested to examine the place before handing in their proposals. There will be two piers to build and to be ranged work.

JOHN HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ADAM WAMPEL, } Comrs

$40 REWARD.—Was stolen out of my store in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on Sabbath night the 4th of March, 1866, sundry articles of merchandise, consisting of part of one piece of brown Merino with small flower, one piece plaid Cassimere, also three Watches, one a detached lever with hunting case, two cylinder escapement, one rifle gun, one extra violin, a lot of suspenders, a lot of silk handkerchiefs, silk velvet braid, a lot of fancy trimmings, butter, a lot of pen knives, one red photograph album, rings, lead pencils, and a variety of other articles of fancy goods. $20 will be paid for the recovery of the goods, and $20 for the apprehension of the thief or thieves, or $40 for both. DAVID WEAVER.

mh21-3t

FRESH

FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

WM. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Hunting don and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Bags Tennis, &c. &c.

CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail.

TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c

He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.

WM. LONG.

Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices. A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan24-1y

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 60 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted. Aug. 3 '65.

STOVES. STOVES.

Spear's famous "anti-dust" Cook, Wellington Cook, Continental Cook, and a splendid variety of gas burner, and other Heating Stoves, for coal or wood, just received, and for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18, '65-tf.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

WOOL, BLANKETS, COVERlets, Ingrane, Rag and Hemp Carpets, Rugs, Oil and Floor Cloths, at S. E. HENRY & CO.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7'66 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs,

For sale cheap at the Clothing Store of LEOPOLD BLOOM.

oc24

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

Gold Pens & Pencils,

The best assortment of the handsomest and best styles, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Gold Gilt Blinds.

A splendid assortment just received at LEWIS BOOK STORE.

—Glasses for marksmen, glasses for weak eyes, and glasses for all ages, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SALES.

GROUND RENTS

For Sale.

GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber. Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—

A Second hand set of Blacksmith tools

INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE. mh7

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FINE MARE, WITH COLT,

Blooded stock, for sale, or will be exchanged for an easy riding family horse. Inquire at the Globe office. fe20

A LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND fronting on Ridge road 60 feet, and running back to Stone creek, adjoining lots of Michael Thompson.

Apply at the GLOBE office. feb21

Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.

Revenue Extension Silver Mining Co., OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000

Divided into 50,000 shares at $10 each.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT—HON. GEORGE P. FISHER, Judge of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.

VICE PRESIDENT—T. S. EMERY, Philadelphia.

TREASURER—E. B. HARPER, Of Harper, Durner & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia.

SECRETARY—LOUIS R. MCDONOUGH, Philadelphia.

SUPERINTENDENT AT THE MINES—D. S. CHILDS, Mining Engineer, Austin, Nevada.

OFFICE—*No. 55 South Third Street, Philadelphia.*

Silver Mining Profitable.

That the business of Mining and reducing silver quartz is immensely profitable, is amply attested by the results which have accrued from the mines of Mexico, Peru, Germany, and other silver-bearing countries, and that Silver lodes are remarkably rich, as well as numerous, in Nevada, we have the testimony of such eminent and disinterested men as Bishop Simpson, Prof. Silliman, Prof James, Hon. Horace Greeley, Speaker Colfax and Senator Nye, who personally visited and inspected the mines, besides hundreds of other individuals who are now engaged in the business of mining in that State. Prof. Silliman, whilst in Nevada, delivered a lecture in the city of Austin, during which he said: "We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills!"

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, in a lecture delivered in the city of New York, after his return from Nevada, said: "Were the debt of our nation $20,000,000, there is wealth enough there, when our debt is paid off, to give to every soldier who returns from our battle-fields muskets of silver instead of iron. * * * I do not speak now from idle speculation, but I speak of that wealth from *observation and cual calculation.*

What Dividends may be Expected

As to the amounts of dividends that may be reasonably expected from a Silver Mining Company, operating in Nevada, it may be set down as ranging from 100 to 1000 per cent. per annum, according to the progress made in the mines, and the quantity of machinery at work.

Harpers' Monthly Magazine for August contained an article on "Nevada," which, with reference to the profits of of silver mining, said: "If the mine be of even average value it can scarcely fail to return from ten to 20 per cent. per month to the investor; and silver mines are unlike gold mines, in that they are inexhaustible, and may be worked for generations when once opened."

A recent issue of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, speaking on this subject, says: "The mining statistics of Nevada show us that whenever worked with proper appliances, and under judicious management, these mines have paid from 300 to 800 per cent. per annum upon the capital invested."

What other Companies are Doing.

There is not a single Company now in operation with their own machinery in Nevada, as far as we have learned, that is not a complete success. All are returning not only large, but ENORMOUS Dividends, and the prices of their shares have correspondingly *advanced.* For instance, on March 2d, the stocks of the other Companies were quoted in the city papers as follows: "Gould & Curry, $950; Savage, $915; Chollar Potosi, $305; Imperial, $117; Crown Point, $1,010; Alpha, $260, Yellow Jacket, $430." The original price of these stocks was less than $80—some of them only $10. And the Companies more recently organized are not a whit less prosperous, but as far as progressed give every promise of an ultimate success *even greater* than that achieved by the Gould & Curry. For example, the stock of the Hale & Norcross Company of Nevada, which a few months ago was worth only $10, is now quoted at $1,150. So, also, the Boston and Reese River Mining Company, which commenced work only last fall: its shares, though originally sold at $10, soon went up to $105, and on the 1st of March had advanced to $200

The Natural Conclusion.

It may therefore be safely asserted that no other enterprise, requiring the association of capital, offers so many inducements for investment, *with so little risk*, as Silver Mining. *Every Company that owns a mine, and will honestly go to work* MUST BE A SUCCESS! *It cannot possibly fail.* The only difference between companies *at work* will be in the *amounts* of their dividends.

THE REVENUE EXTENSION SILVER MINING COMPANY

Are the owners of NINETEEN (19) valuable LEDGES or MINES, amounting to 41,000 linear feet (the chief of which is the Revenue Extension Lead, one of the richest ever discovered in that district), all of which are situated upon the celebrated Lauder Hill, near Austin, Nevada. The Hopkins' Tunnel, which commences at the foot of Lauder Hill, and will pierce the hill from side to side, running at right angles with the Silver Veins, and will cut in its course upward of one hundred and fifty mines (the number being already located), is also the property of this company. Work upon this tunnel is being pushed forward with energy, and has already reached upward of three hundred feet.

The Superintendent telegraphs from Austin, Nevada, under date of February 22, 1866, as follows:

"At work on Revenue Extension Mine; ore taken out to-day assays $457,45 to the ton. Work on Hopkins' Tunnel advanced 70 feet since last dispatch (February 2)."

And again, under date of March 5th, as follows:

"Receipts inbullion $1,900. Tunnel advanced 109 feet, Revenue shaft 20 feet."

What Others Say about it.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List*, of March 3, contains a letter from one of its correspondents, dated Austin, Nevada, February 5, 1866, which says:

"At the lower extremity of the city of Austin—quondam Clifton—where Pony Canon debouches into Reese River Valley, a project has been commenced, which, if carried out in accordance with the plan of those who conceived the scheme, will prove one of the most magnificent works of the day, and which cannot fail to handsomely reward those who undertake it. The latitude to the Hopkins' Tunnel. The Revenue Extension Mining Company, owning this Tunnel, have a series of ledges lying parallel with each other, located upon the hill, at the foot of which this work commences, and will cut at nearly a right angle each lode with which it comes in contact throughout its entire length, and they can be numbered by the score—the hill being literally seamed with them. As this great work progresses, vein after vein of the rock bearing the precious metal will be crossed, at a depth sufficient to render their working profitable, each in succession being cut at a greater depth from the surface than the preceding one, owing to the rising of the hill in which they are located. Upon these veins, after they are crossed workmen can be engaged in extracting the ores upon either side of the tunnel, without in any manner hindering its progress."

The Success of the Company Certain.

It is thus apparent that the Revenue Extension Silver Mining Company have progressed to far in their operations that success is not only certain, but *actually at the door.* Before the close of the coming summer—perhaps by the middle—it will be ranked amongst the DIVIDEND PAYING companies, and its stock will, in all probability, advance to $25, $50, or perhaps even $100 per share.—Therefore, *now is the time to invest.* Only a small portion of the working capital yet remains unsold, and the Directors are anxious that it should be disposed of immediately, in order that there may be no delay in the prosecution of the work in hand. Hence this advertisement.

Price of shares $10, free of assessment.

Certificates issued as soon as funds are received.

Persons wishing to invest, whether in large or small amounts, may remit to or address

E. B. HARPER, TREASURER,
No. 55 South Third Street,
March21-1m Philadelphia.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, Go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of

MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS,

and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SLEDGES, HAMMERS,

HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Wheel-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,

Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for a circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

Medical Electricity!

The Deaf may hear! the Blind see! and the Lame leap for Joy!

DR. E. C. PRUYN, graduate of one of the first medical colleges in the union, located at Albany, and having had an extensive southern practice, will for a few months treat diseases,

IN THIS PLACE.

He feels certain that he can successfully treat the following:

DEAFNESS,
CURVATURE OF THE SPINE,
RHEUMATISM,
PALSY,
DYSPEPSIA,
CANCER,
DISEASES OF THE EYE, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

TO THE LADIES!

Diseases so prevalent among females successfully treated without any of the disgusting exposures which have been resorted to by some of the physicians in our large cities. Ladies, therefore, need have no hesitation in consulting the Doctor.

The public may be sure that there is no quackery. The Doctor does not pretend to cure everything, or raise the dead, but the diseases above mentioned, with many others, if curable, he will cure.

The Doctor may be consulted at JACKSON'S HOTEL for a few months.

☞Consultation free. Charges moderate.

Huntingdon, Mch 27, 1866

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH,

JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention, makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.

☞We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,

feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

New Styles for '66 already on hand,

THE LARGEST and

THE BEST

STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF

WALL PAPER

Ever received in Huntingdon,

NOW OPEN

And for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS

of various styles, for

*Parlors, Halls, D

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

[From the New York Observer.]

Making Garden.

The first operation in making garden is, the preparation of the soil. If any portion of the ground is charged with an excess of moisture, all effort to bring it into friable condition and great productiveness will be unsuccessful, until the soil is relieved of the surplus water. When the ground appropriated to a garden is not underdrained thoroughly, by making drains some thirty or forty feet apart, it will be found of great service to cut channels two feet deep, between the plots that may be separated by walks.

HOW TO SPADE A GARDEN.

The best soil should always be kept on the surface, as far as practicable, as the seeds need a mellow and rich bed not only to hasten germination, but to promote a luxuriant growth. The soil must be thoroughly pulverized to a good depth—the deeper the better. In order to spade a garden properly, throw back the soil from a strip about five feet wide and one foot deep. This soil must be wheeled to the opposite side of the garden when the spading is finished. After removing the surface soil as directed, spade the subsoil, pulverizing it thoroughly, and return it, as early as practicable, to the place where it was taken up.

Then, spade another strip of the surface soil, throwing it, as the work is done, on the pulverized subsoil, until another strip of the subsoil has been laid bare, which may then be spaded. This is called trench or double spading. The blade of the spade enters the soil, in both instances, not less than one foot; and as the ground will be much more porous after it is spaded, the seed bed will be nearly or quite thirty inches deep. If the soil be broken deep, the roots of plants will strike much farther downward than they otherwise would, and thus avail themselves of the moisture farthest from the surface, which is not accessible when ground has not been spaded, or plowed only a few inches in depth.

WHEN TO PLANT GARDEN SEEDS.

There is nothing gained by planting any kind of seed before the ground is sufficiently warm for it to germinate. Indeed, in many instances, plants are seriously injured by putting the seed in the ground too early.

If seeds be planted as soon as the soil is sufficiently warm to promote speedy germination, the plants will be more productive than if the same seed had laid in the cold ground for one or two weeks, before there was sufficient warmth to keep the plants growing.

It injures plants of any kind, as well as young animals, to expose them to such influences as will check their growth. When a young animal has been stunted by improper care, its frame can never be so perfectly developed as it would have been if it had been properly fed on nutritious food and kept growing from its birth. And the same is true of most kinds of plants, especially of Indian corn. If seeds can be deposited in the soil, soon after a warm and gentle shower of rain, they will germinate much sooner than if planted previous to a heavy rain. The reason for this is obvious. When seeds are planted just before a heavy rain, the soil is washed down closely around them, thus excluding the air, which is essential to germination. But if seeds are covered with light soil, as soon after a shower as the ground is sufficiently dry to work, all the interstices of the soil will be filled with warm aqueous vapor, which is more conductive to rapid germination than the close contact of cold wet soil.

WHAT SEEDS TO PLANT EARLY.

Although potatoes contain much starch, the sets, if properly managed, may be forwarded in their growth several days, by putting them in a pail, or basket made dark with paper and hanging it in the kitchen. By this means sets may have sprouts two or more inches in length, when the ground is sufficiently warm to put them out.

As peas germinate at a lower temperature than Indian corn, a row may be planted, and a wide board or two set on the edge to shield them from the cold north wind. In chilly weather the rows should be covered with a wide board.

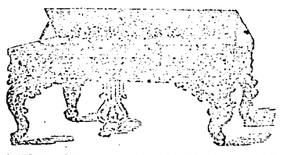
Tomatoes, cucumbers, squashes, melons, may be planted two weeks before the ground in the garden is sufficiently warm to promote their rapid growth, by planting the seeds on pieces of rich sods turned grass-side down, on a shelf in a stove room, and furnished with fine garden mould, and watered twice a day. The roots will spread through the sods; and each piece may be removed to the garden with the hill of growing plants, without checking their growth in the least. Hills of choice squashes may be started in this manner, and kept in the kitchen until all danger of frost has passed, before the plants and sods are put in the open ground. Tomato plants may be kept growing on a piece of rich sod until the stems are one foot high. Then if planted in rich soil, they will continue to grow rapidly and fructify early in the season.

After hills of plants have been put out, barrels, boxes and tubs should always be turned over them during cold nights. Many other vegetables, as well as flowers, may be started early in the same way, with most satisfactory results.

HEN MANURE.—Which is the best manner of applying hen manure to corn hills? Would harm result from using it without composting? How much would answer for one hill? Please reply in next paper. E. W. *Easton.* (Undiluted hen manure is to strong to be applied in contact with the seed. If the quantity applied is to small and a thin layer of earth is interpose between them, it will succeed well. Billing's con corn planter will drop the manure if it is well pulverized, from one compartment of the hopper, while the seed drops from the other, and leaving a half inch or more of earth between them. A good way is to scatter a spoonful of the powdered manure in a hill, partly cover it and mix it, with a stroke of the hoe, and then plant the seed.)—*Country Gentleman.*

☞Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building.

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same, take this method to inform their friends everywhere, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.

We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,65

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.

Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Sled and sleigh Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.

☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.

Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.

WATERSTREET FOUNDRY
Again in Blast

THE undersigned having purchased the above property would take this method to inform the public that he is prepared to receive and fill orders for

ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS,

PLOWS, THRASHING MACHINES, &c., &c.; and also will make and repair all kinds of Thrashing Machines, &c. Sled and sleigh soles and other castings kept on hand.

Old metal, Brass and Copper, taken in exchange for work. J. M. PIPER.

Waterstreet, Jan 9-3m*

NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & P. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866-1y

1866. THE 1866.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,

For which the highest cash price will be paid.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

TRUSSES.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" cures RUPTURE, frees the cord from all pressure; will never *rust*, break, timber, shake, or become filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required; used in bathing, fitted to form; requires no strapping; cleanest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,
ap10-1m 1347 Chestnut street, Philada., Pa

PATENTS

PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

A personal interview with the inventor is desirable though not necessary, as the business can be conducted by correspondence. Circulars of information free on application. EDWD. BROWN,
Engineer and Patent Agent.
mh7-3m 314 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 *and* 19 *South Sixth Street,*
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

Particular attention paid to the country trade.

Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note Bill, and Wrapping Paper; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Mucilage, Photograph Albums, Paper Bags, &c., &c., &c.

Liberal terms to cash customers. aug23,'65-1y

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine. dec30-1y

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC
Fishing Tackle.
JOHN KRIDER,
N. E. Corner Second and Walnut sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Just in receipt of a fine selected stock of cheap and fancy Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions,

suitable for the rivers and brooks of this State, to which we invite the attention of all storekeepers. mh142

POUDRETTE!
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)
A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.

POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory loose, or 50 cents per bushel, and $26 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.

Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philad'a. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury road. Office—Library street, No. 420, back of the new post office, Philad'a. Dealers—

fe21-3m PRINCE, RICHARDS & CO., 4th and Callowhill streets, Philad'a.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of
LINEN & OIL SHADES.
Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January17, 1866-1y

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.

For sale only by E. M. BRUCE.
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. 6.17-1y

Mercantile College, Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.

Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701) (701)

Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*

The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,

as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.

Each student is instructed individually in both theory and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.

Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.

All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.

☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening.

T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law,
Jy12,1865 Principal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
The great invention of the age in
HOOP SKIRTS,
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Duplex or double, ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic pure refined steel springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never again willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering, which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable, and economical skirt ever made.

Wests' Bradley & Carey, proprietors of the invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers, and 79 and 81 Reade streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex (or double) Elliptic Spring Skirt jan26-3m

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
ARE OPENING FOR
SPRING SALES,
Fashionable New Silks,
Novelties in Dress Goods,
New Styles Spring Shawls,
Fine Stock of New Goods,
New Traveling Dress Goods,
Magnificent Foulards,
Splendid Black Silks, &c.

E. & L. have their usual assortment of staple goods.—Also, Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

P. S. Our prices are now arranged to meet the views of buyers. mch21-6t

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of "Glove Trails" of every length—from 8¾ to 4 yards trail—30 to 50 springs, 2 to $5. Plain Skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.

Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are unexceptionally beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 5 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab!

Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 85 cents; 20 springs, $1; 35 springs, 01 15; 30 springs, $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.

☞Skirts made to order and repaired.

☞Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-1m

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Revolvers, rifles
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,

Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of

Remingtons' Revolvers.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
Moore & Nichols, Agents,
ap4-6m No. 40 Courtlandt st., New York.

POTATOES. POTATOES.
20,000 BUSHELS
For Planting and Table Use.

We invite the attention of Farmers, Dealers and others to our stock of POTATOES, consisting of all the standard varieties:—

Peach Blows, Monitors,
Buck Eyes, Cisco,
Mercers, Jacksons,
Prince Alberts, Early White Sprouts,
Garnet Chili, Early Dykeman, &c., &c.

from various sections of the country—all of which we will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market prices!

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4, *Arch St., and* 54 *North Wharves,*
PHILADELPHIA.
mch21-4t

"AGENTS WANTED!"
$175 PER MONTH. SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
The Photograph Case and Family Record.

This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO., Manufacturers,
ap1-1m 614 Chestnut st., Philada.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$75 to $200 per month for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20, making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. EDWERS & CO. Office, No 265 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ☞All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. ap3-5m

CANVASSERS WANTED at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female, to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the United States to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photograph for a *complete* record of the husband, wife, and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of a family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted.

Address BARTLESON & CO.,
ap1-2m 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED to take orders for the best selling Book now published,

Thrilling Stories of the great rebellion

Comprising heroic adventures and hair-breadth escapes of soldiers, scouts, spies and refugees; daring exploits of smugglers, guerrillas, desperadoes and others; Tales of loyal and disloyal women; stories of the negro, &c., &c., with incidents if fun and merriment in camp and field.—By Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Greene, late of the United States army. Handsomely illustrated with engravings on steel and in oil colors.

Send for circulars and see the liberal terms offered.

CHAS. S. GREENE & CO., Publishers,
mh7-1m No. 134 Sth. Third st., Philadelphia.

HENRY HARPER,
520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

and superior SILVER PLATED WARE at reduced prices.
mch21,1866-3m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16, Nth. 6th st., Philada.,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices. ap4-2m

☞Store shades made and lettered.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!
JOSEPH L. POULTON,
Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,
HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains

FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
J. W. CALVER & CO.,

HAVE OPENED and are receiving weekly a fine assortment of STRAW HATS, BONNETS, SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, &c., &c., Wholesale and Retail. JOHN W. CALVER & CO.,

No. 61 North Second street, below Arch, mh21-2m PHILAD'A.

☞Fancy and Straw MILLINERY. PATTERN BONNETS on hand.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,
jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS
692 *Broadway, near 4th st., N. Y.*

Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send stamp for circular. Pipes $6 to $30 each. np10-1m

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used:—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S
STAR MAGIC LINIMENT
CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price One Dollar.
Price Fifty Cents.

☞Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	HARRISBURG EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	*EASTWARD.* CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	DAY EXPR'S	WAY PASSENGER.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 20	.....	11 52	.....	N. Hamilton,	5 10	.....	8 35
5 38	.....	12 03	.....	Mt. Union,	5 07	9 65	8 25
5 47	.....	12 12	.....	Mapleton,	4 54	.....	8 15
5 57	.....	12 20	.....	Mill Creek,	4 45	9 37	8 05
6 14	8 12	12 48	6 19	Huntingdon,	4 24	9 24	7 50
6 39	.....	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	4 18	9 08	7 30
6 38	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	4 10	.....	7 20
6 46	.....	1 32	6 50	SpruceCreek,	4 02	8 54	7
7 04	.....	1 53	.....	Birmingham,	3 45	.....	.....
7 15	9 01	2 05	7 15	Tyrone,	3 35	8 31	6 45
7 30	.....	2 20	.....	Tipton,	3 25	.....	6 33
7 36	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	3 20	.....	6 26
7 41	.....	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	3 15	8 12	6 19
8 00	9 30	3 00	7 50	Altoona,	3 00	7 55	6 00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 55 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 34 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 12 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 30 P. M.

April 1, 1866.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
NOVEMBER 27, 1865.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 7.25 and 9 05 A. M., and 1 45 and 9.00 P. M., arriving at New York 5.40 and 10 00 A. M., and 3 40 and 10 35 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 and 9 05 a. m. trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 7 25 A. M., and 1 45 and 9 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 P. M train making no pass connection for Pottsville nor Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 4 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 5 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 20 P. M; Pottsville at 8 40 A. M., and 2 55 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11,45 a m, Tamaqua at 7.35 A. M., and 1 40 P. M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 9,45 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 10 a m., and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 8 00 A. M., Tamaqua 8 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading at 1 00 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 10,35 a m., for New York.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, Nov. 27, 1865. *General Superintendent.*

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, November 13, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M.
LE 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 10	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 10	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 30	9 70	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit	10 13	4 20
	AR 9 40			LE 4 05
AR 5 55	LE 10 00	Saxton,	LE 10 00	AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 57
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 18	Hamilton,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 35	Mount Dallas,		LE 2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 10 05	Saxton,		3 10
10 20	Coalmont,		3 35
10 25	Crawford,		3 25
AR 10 35	Dudley,		3 20
	Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Nov. 13, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

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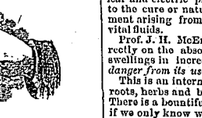

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